

Trauma Library

Mechanism of Injury

- State how the fundamental principles of physics apply to various types of injuries
- Given a specific mechanism of injury, predict injury patterns

Hemorrhagic Shock

- Recognize hemorrhagic shock signs and symptoms
- Explain the importance of early control of hemorrhage in trauma patients
- Describe the management and ongoing evaluation of hemorrhagic shock

The Trauma Team, Prehospital through ER

- Describe the prehospital through Emergency Department (ED) assessment priorities
- Discuss emergent interventions for life threatening injuries

Traumatic Brain Injury

- Identify the functional anatomy of the brain and the effects of traumatic brain injury (TBI)
- Describe the initial management and neurological assessment of the TBI patient
- Explain management strategies to reduce the risk of secondary

Maxillofacial and Ocular Injuries

- Identify the key anatomical structures of the face and eye and the impact of force on those structures
- Discuss assessment priorities for a patient with maxillofacial and ocular injuries
- Prioritize the care of a patient with facial and ocular injuries
- Discuss psychosocial support for a patient with maxillofacial and ocular injuries

Spinal Column and Spinal Cord Injuries

- Identify the components of the spine
- Assess for spine and spinal cord injury
- Discuss the initial management of the spinal cord injured patient
- Evaluate the long term needs of the spinal cord injured patient
- Describe effects of spinal cord injury on the rest of the body

Neck Trauma

- Examine the spectrum of neck trauma, the mechanisms of injury and associated injury patterns
- Define the three zones of the neck used as classifications of injury
- Identify the appropriate diagnostic modalities used to evaluate patients with neck trauma
- Explain the therapeutic interventions in the management of neck trauma
- Identify nursing interventions important in caring for patients with neck trauma

Thoracic Injuries

- Describe resuscitative interventions for patients with thoracic trauma
- Explain clinical manifestations associated with life-threatening injuries
- List life-threatening injuries that should be identified during the primary survey
- Identify general treatment for patients with thoracic trauma

Abdominal Injuries

- Describe common mechanisms of injury seen in abdominal trauma

- Discuss various injuries of the abdomen

- State appropriate assessment and diagnostic studies for the patient with abdominal trauma

- Describe abdominal compartment syndrome and the importance of its early recognition

Genitourinary Injuries

- Describe the mechanisms of injury for genitourinary (GU) trauma

- Identify the appropriate physical assessment and diagnostic studies for the initial and ongoing assessment of the GU injured patient

- Identify three complications that can occur during the hospitalization of a patient who has sustained a GU injury

Musculoskeletal Injuries

- Identify the initial assessment for patients with musculoskeletal injury

- Describe upper extremity, lower extremity and pelvic musculoskeletal traumatic injuries and implications for nursing care

- Explain indications and strategies for open and closed reduction of fracture/dislocations

- Discuss the prevention, recognition and interventions for compartment syndrome and rhabdomyolysis

Soft Tissue Injuries

- Define the major phases of wound healing

- Identify host determinants of wound healing

- Describe surgical and non surgical treatments of soft tissue injuries

Pregnancy in Trauma

- Discuss the epidemiology, incidence and prevention of trauma in pregnancy

- Identify physiologic & anatomic changes in pregnancy pertinent to trauma care

- Discuss resuscitative management unique to the pregnant trauma patient

Pediatric Trauma

- Describe at least one difference in the respiratory and cardiovascular system between children and adults

- Discuss assessment of Traumatic Brain Injury in the pediatric patient

- Identify the differences in spinal, thoracic, and abdominal injuries in the pediatric patient relative to adults

- Identify physical differences and specific developmental stages for different age groups and apply assessment and intervention strategies

- Discuss at least two important considerations in the approach to victims of child abuse

Geriatric Trauma

- List the most common mechanisms of injury in the elderly

- Discuss 4 physiological changes that make the elderly trauma patient vulnerable to complications

- Describe issues with pain control in the elderly

Describe the effectiveness of rapid reversal protocols in the head injured patient on antithrombotics

Burn Injuries

Identify types of burn injury

Describe assessment of the burn patient

Evaluate treatment options

Identify patients requiring transfer to a burn center

The Obese Trauma Patient

Describe how the obesity epidemic impacts the delivery of trauma care.

Discuss considerations needed in the initial assessment of the obese trauma patient

Describe the management of blunt, penetrating, and burn injuries in the obese patient

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